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The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 33.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Poetry.

OVER THE RIVER.

"Over the river," I'm gazing to-night,
Gazing while silently weeping,
Thinking of spirits now happy in light
Whose bodies are quietly sleeping,
And they seem, as I think of their happy abode,
In the fair and the blissful forever,
To say "we are waiting for thee in our home,"
On its borders, "just over the river."

"Just over the river," a father now dwells,
A father I lovingly cherish,
Whose name on my heart is so deeply engraved
That its memory never can perish.
And I often look upward in prayer to the throne
Of the great and bountiful giver,
And pray I may meet that dear father again
In its mansion "just over the river."

"Over the river," how many can look,
Fondly and wishfully sighing,
Thinking of moments now lost in the past,
Hoping, and memory vicing;
Thinking in sadness of friends they have lost,
Gone to the blissful forever,
Sighing to meet them on yonder bright shore,
That rises just "over the river."

IMPERISHABLE.

The pure the bright the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry;
The strivings after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves the friend indeed;
The plea of mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatened high:
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet or frail,
That make up love's first bliss,
If with a firm unchanging faith
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped those lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel, but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things will never die

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love;
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

He Preaches from the Parable of "The Prodigal Son"—An Interruption.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (*wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky*) July 6, '66.

I preached last Sabbath, or rather tried to, from the parable uv the Prodigal Son. We had a splendid congregashun. I notice a revival uv the work in this part uv the Democratic vineyard wich reely cheers me. The demonstrashun our friends made in Memphis, the canin uv Grinnel by Rosso, and the call for a convenshun in Philadelphia, all, all hev conspired to comfort the souls uv the Dimocrisy and encourage me to renued effort. It is bringing forth fruit. Only one day last week five Northern men were sent whirlin out of this section—they dusted in the night to escape hangin, leavin their goods as a prey for the righteous—six negros hev been killed and one Burow officer shot. Trooly there is everything to encourage us.

The house wuz full. The weather wuz hot, and the pleasant incense uv mingled whiskey, tobacco and snuff wich ariz wuz grateful to me. The sun shone in on Deekin Pogram's face ez he gently slept, and when the sun hits him square I kin alluz tell where he sets, even ef it is dark. He drinks apple-jack instead uv corn whiskey, and chaws fine cut tobacker instead uv plug and consekently when in the pulpit I kin distinguish the pecoolar aroma uv his breath from those around him.

"My brethren," sed I, sich uv yoo ez hev Bibles in your houses, kin get somebody to read to yoo the parable to wich I shall call yoor attention. A man wunst upon a time hed sons, ez meny men hez since, and one uv em wuz a tough one. He left his home and went into far countries, making the old man shel out his share uv the estate, and be high, jist, my brethren, ez yoor boys do or did when they went too Noo Orleans, in the days when you hed a nigger or two wich yoo cood sell to supply them with money. He played draw poker and faro, he drank fancy drinks and boarded at big hotels, and he followed after strange women, wich wood bust a man quicker nor any one small sin the devil hez yet invented, ez yoor passions kin testify. Uv course his pile giv out, and he got down, my friends, did this ingenious youth, to rags and wretchedness, and ended in bein an overseer uv kine. What did he do? He ariz and went to his father, and the old man saw him afar off and went out to meet him, and fell on his neck, and give him an order for a soot uv clothes, and a pair uv boots, and put a ring onto his finger, and made a feast, killin for the purpose the fatted calf wich he had saved for another occasion.

My friends you kin find in the skripter suthin applicable to every occasion, and this parable fits the present time like a ready made coat. The South is the prodigal son. We went out from our father's house on an expidition wich hezent proved altogether a success. We spent our share uv the estate, and a little more. We run through with our means, and hev cum down to rags, and dirt and filth, and hunger. We are, and hev bin some time, a chawin husks. We run out after them twin harlots, Slavery and State Rights, and the've cleaned us out. Our pockets are empty. No more does the pleasant half dollers jingle in sweet unison agin its fellers! Our wallets is barren uv postal currency, and the grosery keepers mourn and refuse to be comforted becoz we are not. We hev got to the husk stage uv our woe, and wood be tendin hogs ef the armies wich past through these countries hed left us eny. We hev cum back. In rags and dirt we have wended our way to Washington, and ask to be taken back. Now why don't our father, the Government, fulfil the skripter? Why don't it see us afar off, and run to meet us? Why don't it put onto us the purple robe? Where's the ring for our finger, and the shoes for our feet? and where's the fatted calf he ought to kill? My brethren, them Abolishnists is worse than infiddles—while they preach the gospel they won't practice it. For my part,—I"

At this point a sargent belongin to that infernal Burow, who wuz in the awdience with enough uv soldiers to make opposin him unpleasant, sed he hed been a sort of exhorter in his day, and desired to say a word in explanation uv that parable, ez applicable to the present time, and, sez he, "ef I am interrupted, remember I belong to the church military, wich is, just now the church triumphant."—And, cockin his musket he proceeded very much uninterrupted.

"The Prodigal Son," sed he,—"wuz received by the old man with considerable doins, but my worthy friends he went out decently. He didn't ez soon ez he withdrawed from the house, turn around and make war unto the old gentleman—he didn't burn his houses and barns, tear up his garden, burn his fences and knock down the balance of the children. Not any. He went away peaceably, a misguided, good-for-nothing. Secondly he come back uv his own akkord. The old man didn't go after him and fight for four years at a cost uv haff his substance to subdue him and bring him back, but when he run through his pile and squandered his share of the estate and got hungry, he came back like a whipped dog.

My friends, let me draw a small parallel between these cases.

The Prodigal Son went out—so did the South—thus farly the cases are alike.

The Prodigal didn't steal nothin. The Confederacy took everything it cood lay its hands on.

The Prodigal spent only what wuz his to spend. The Confederacy spent not only all it stole, but all it could borrer, when it knowed its promises to pay wuzent wurth the mizrable paper they wuz printed onto.

The Prodigal, when he did come back, come ez penitent ez the conshusness that he had made a fool of hisself could make him. The Confederacy wuz whipped back, but it still swears holy oaths that it wuz right all the time.

The Prodigal didn't *demand* veal pot-pie and purple robes and sich, but begged to be a servant unto the more sensible brethren wich stayed. The South comes back *demandin* offis, uv wich the fatted calf and rings is typical, and considerably more share in the Government than it hed before it kicked over the traces, and went out like the lost tribes of Israel.

Spozen the Bible Prodigal had stopped his parient and remarked to him thus: "I am willin to come back on conditions. You must pay my debts—you must give me an ekal share uv the farm with the other boys—you must treat me in all respects just ez if I hadn't gone out, and—this is essential—you must take with me all the sharpers who ruined me, all the gamblers and thieves with whom I fell in while I wuz away, and make them head men on the place, and above all, I hev with me the two harlots wich wuz the prime cause uv my ruin, and they must hev 11 of the best rooms in the house, and must be treated ez your daughters. To avoid displeasin the others I'll dress em in different clothes, but here they must stay—Otherwise I'll go out again."

Probably the old gentleman wood hev been indignant, and wood hev remarked to him to go and never let him see his audacious face agin, or rather, he would hev strangled the harlots, scattered the blacklegs, and chocked the young sprout into submission. Them's me. I am anxious to kill that fatted calf, and I am also anxious to put on your robes and shoes. But, alas! the calf suffered from want uv attention so long doorin the late misunderstandins that he's too poor.—the robes was all cut up into bloo kotes for the sojers we sent out to fetch yoo in—the shoes they wore out, and the ring?—Jefferson Davis wore the only style we hev. When yoos come back in good shape yool find us ready too meet yoo, but till then chaw husks.

Lookin around, this armed tyrant remarked that there would be no more preachin that day, and sadly the congregation dispersed.

I'm heart sick. At every turn I make that Burow stares me in the face and counteracts my best endeavors. It is curious, though what different sermons kin be preached from the same text, and it is all curious how quiet our folks listen to a Ablishnist who hez muskets to back him.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Pastor uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

IS REBELLION CRUSHED.

The radical and rebellions press of the South, representing the elements of the same character among the politicians, grows more and more rampant, in proportion to the aid and comfort that is received by them from other quarters. The following from the Richmond *Enquirer* is about a fair sample of the spirit and utterances of that paper and its coadjutors. We give its own italics:

"The revolutionary violence of the radicals will be resisted *to blood*, if need be; and to that extremity, the struggle seems likely to proceed, unless one party or the other shall triumph at the polls not simply by a majority but by an *overwhelming* majority. No equivocal or even result, no faint victory will avail to maintain the peace; only such a triumph as shall cover all cavils, and overwhelm the hopes of the defeated."

It strikes us that this was their style of speech before the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Something of the same strain of electioneering was adopted, when it was said a hundred times over, that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be a sufficient cause for breaking up the Union, or for attempting it by force of arms.

It seems, too, that they have raised the terms on which peace is to be maintained, by making a new and extraordinary rule for the determining of elections. Majorities will not answer their modest purposes, but *overwhelming* majorities are demanded. Who is to be the judge whether majorities are overwhelming or not. But the new rule of elections proposed by these men, elated and intoxicated with their new born hopes must not be overwhelming, but must "cover all cavils" of the defeated.

This is the sort of temper, and those the views that went into the Philadelphia Convention from the States lately in rebellion. It is easy to see what kind of reconstruction policy this spirit will dictate, and it is equally plain what would be the effects of such a policy on the peace, liberty and prosperity of the country. The babbling madness of the *Enquirer* and its class let out terrible secrets of the brewing policy.

"Wake up here and pay your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

The following is an extract from President Johnson's last veto (of the Freedmen's Bureau bill), showing what he *says* to Congress for political effect:—

"The ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted. The courts, both state and Federal, are now in full complete and successful operation and through them every person, regardless of race or color, is entitled to and can be heard."

The following is the President's latest military order issued by Gen. Grant, showing what the President *does, not* for political effect:—

"Department, District, and Post Commanders in States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offences against citizens, and inhabitants of the United States irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or been unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order will be approved."

As John Minor Botts says, we can all be Johnson men in this matter. Those of us who do not agree with what he *says* are in favor of what he *does* and *vice versa*. It's a poor stick that can't be suited with either of these two extracts. Indeed, where there is so good an opportunity to make a choice, nobody but a few discontented fellows are dissatisfied, and these uneasy claps propose to get together by themselves, at Philadelphia, and split the difference between his *do* and his *say*.—*Detroit Post.*

THE New York *Evening Post*, a paper lately inclined toward Johnsonism, thus convicts of inconsistency the wretched man at the head of affairs at Washington:—

In the first place, according to Mr. Johnson's theory, Louisiana is a State of the Union; *why then, does he interfere with the internal affairs of Louisiana?* A convention was to be held in Louisiana; this convention was either a legitimate or an illegitimate body. In the first instance it had a right to sit: in the second, it was an illegal body, whose acts would be void and of no force, and whose members would be subject to arrest, if it all, under the State laws by the State officers of justice. As they numbered only 26, their arrest, whenever their acts made them liable, could not have been difficult by the great State of Louisiana. We do not see on what plea the President had a right to interfere, or what business he had to issue any order in the matter.

Next, we find this order addressed not to the Governor of the State, but to Attorney General. Why is this? Does the President supercede the Governor.

But, after all, it is not the Governor, nor the Attorney General, nor any State officer, but a local city officer, the Mayor of New Orleans—as it happens, a flagrant and defiant Rebel, who seems to think that the Presidential pardon in his pocket not only condones his crime, but justifies it—it is this person who takes the matter in hand of arresting the convention. Under his skillful management a considerable percentage of the members were assassinated before they were arrested.

We do not see how all this can be explained; we trust the President, by publishing the whole correspondence, of which we have now only his order, will be able not only to justify the manner of his interference, but the act of interference itself. For the present we can only say that his order appears to have had as unfortunate an effect as his 22d of February speech; instead of comforting and protecting the law-abiding and loyal citizens, it seems to have encouraged a bloody-minded and vindictive mob of men lately engaged in rebellion; instead of "suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies," in the words of the order, the effect seems to have been to give full rein to a most lawless and law-defying mob, and to secure complete immunity from punishment to the rioters.

Who made the President the judge of the legality of a State Convention? When did he hear evidence upon the matter? Where does he get his authority for interfering? By the Constitution, "the United States shall protect each State against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." Where was the "invasion?" where the "domestic violence?" where the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive? Where was even the danger to the public peace? A convention numbering 26 men met in a hall in New Orleans. Was it feared by the murderous mob or by Mayor Monroe that these 26 would rise and put the whole order of Thugs to the sword?

Suppose the convention was illegal; suppose it had passed an ordinance, no matter to what intent—what then? Its orders could have had no effect. If there had been a doubt upon their legality, they ought to have been taken before the State Courts, whose province it is to decide such questions. If civil government is restored in Louisiana, according to the Peace Proclamation, if Louisiana is a State, with a coustitution, laws, officers, courts and judges, then all such matters must be settled and decided in the State, by the State officers, and by the courts, not by a mob.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

There goes a virtuous and honest man. Who cares? Nobody looks at him, or cares a fig how he looks or dresses.

Here passes a man of wealth. The old ladies run to the window. "Who?—where—how does he dress?" He is a great object of attraction. "How in the world did he make so much?" "He doesn't look as if he was worth a half-penny."

This is the way of the world. Everybody gazes with admiration upon the rich, while they turn away from virtuous poverty. Let a man make ten thousand dollars, and he is a gentleman, every inch of him. Everybody has a kind word and a smile for him.

Be poor and honest and no one knows you. Men and women have heard of such a name as yours, you may live at their elbow, but they are not certain about it.

Possess a fortune and live at the milepost, and your neighbors and friends will line the heart of the city. All would know where you live, and point a stranger to the very door.

We repeat it—such is the world. Golden vice is caressed, while humble virtue is unobserved.

Will the time never, *never* come when men shall be honored for their virtues and despised for their vices, rather than be caressed for their riches and condemned for their proverty? Everybody, in words, censures the idea of honoring the rich and yet such are the regulations of society that everybody does humble his manners and feelings in the presence of the "upper ten thousand." As long as the ladies will associate with the voluptuous rich, and shun the virtuous poor so long will vice be considered no disgrace, and wealth will pay for the sacrifice of virtue.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

As the Democratic organs throughout the country are laboring to create the impression that some vast work of mischief was wrought by Congress at its late session, we wish to put on record in brief what it really did.

This Republican Congress reduced the domestic taxes to the extent of seventy-five millions of dollars per annum.

It provided for the gradual reduction of the great volume of paper currency, at a certain fixed rate, so that financiers and business men might know how to calculate the future and be relieved of all danger of a commercial crash, on account of the contraction of the currency.

It provided for the protection of the revenue from foreign imports, by more stringent enactments to guard against systematic undervaluation, through which the Treasury has been defrauded of countless millions of dollars.

It secured equality before the law to all citizens of the United States, of every race and color, under the protection of the national government and made every native born adult a national citizen.

It furnished ample protection for the freedmen against their late masters and their associates in the enjoyment of all their rights.

It secured a homestead to all settlers on the public lands in the gulf States under the national laws and so provided for the poor whites and blacks of the south a future of their own better than any they could have otherwise hoped for.

It reduced the number of Supreme Court judges by gradual process.

It secured the election of United States Senators against the future action of factious minorities.

It admitted the reconstructed State of Tennessee under circumstances which point out the way in which other reconstructed States may return to their old places in Congress.

It restricted the standing army to not more than fifty thousand men, against the urgent appeals of all who wanted a force of one hundred and seventy seven thousand.

Doubtles it has done some things which might judiciously have been let alone, for all Congresses do that; but for what is stated above it deserves and will receive the thanks of all right minded men.—*North American.*

HOW THE MONEYS ARE RAISED.

During the political campaign last year, President Johnson became sensitively conscientious. He had such scruples against assessing office holders for partizan purposes, that he caused orders to be issued forbidding the practice. He did not do this on the comparatively low ground that the incumbents needed all their salaries, but on the high ground of vindicating the purity of elections. Some innocent people, unskilled in penetrating the glosses by which base purposes are covered up, gave him credit for marvellous uprightness. Old stagers shook their heads, affirming the order was simply evidence of hostility to the Republican party, and that within a few months he would throw off all disguise and act his part boldly.

Of late many individuals have curiously inquired where all the moneys came from, which the Administration and its supporters have used in starting newspapers, circulating documents, supporting political beggars, and buying up adventurers. These inquiries are pertinent, and shall be answered.

1. The President has changed his mind about assessing office holders. He is not as conscientious as he was. He is not as hypocritical. He makes them pay up to support "My Policy" and make war on the Republicans.

2. He is levying a tax for political purposes on all persons owning estates of the value of $2,000 and upwards, to whom he grants pardons. We do not speak unadvisedly. We have the very best authority for saying that $125 is expected from every man to whom a pardon is granted; and have reasons for believeing the sums so raised are devoted to the purposes of the Johnson organization.

Now, it so happens that a large proportion of the men pardoned so far were at bottom from the start, Union men. When the Confederacy got on its legs, they went along to save their fortunes. As events turned out they forfeited them to the old government. The President hands them back their properties, with his pardon, but assesses them $125 each to help run his party machine, and help put the rebels back into power.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

BEWARE OF POISONED PAPER.—The plague of flies is hard to endure, yet people should be careful lest, in adopting remedies for the evil, they fall into more fatal mistake of killing their little children. There is a kind of paper sold throughout the city at present which seems to be very efficacious in destroying the flies, but which is extremely dangerous, being composed of material poisonous to human beings. Children have a habit of chewing everything they can lay their hands on, and if this fly-cather finds its way into a child's mouth, the effect is as bad as cholera. Yesterday a little girl named Muller, living in Larrabee street, was discovered with a piece of fly-paper in her mouth, and in a few minutes she was seized with a severe illness, from which it was feared she would never recover. A Physician was promptly summoned, and by the aid of powerful restoratives, the little one was rescued from her danger. Families should take care not to leave the poisonous material within the reach of their little ones. —*Chicago Tribune.*

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—The Bellows Falls *Times*, says a thrifty farmer called into the editor's sanctum, the other day, and wanted to know who was the most liberal advertiser—who advertised the most. He had some trading to do, and the most liberal advertiser was going to have the largest share of his custom. People will generally trade where they can do so to the best advantage, regarding both price and quality—but the fact that one advertises in the newspapers largely, indicates a disposition to be liberal with the community generally. He who dosen't care much to make the business acquaintance of the people, never advertises in his county papers. "If people wish to trade," they argue, "let them come to us; we are not going to invite them through the newspapers." In making our rounds we inquire after business prospects generally, and invariably find those who do not advertise complaining of dullness, while those who let the people know they have goods and want to sell them, are nearly always satisfied with the patronage they receive. The moral is plain. Let our business men try it on.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal* makes a wicked lunge at the very underpinning of society. He says "tilting hoops enable the common people to see a great deal more of good society than they ever saw before."

THE JEWS.

The Baltimore American, in reviewing a new work, called "The Student's Scripture History of the Old Testament," thus refers to the Jews as a people:

"A more wonderful nation than the Jews has never walked on the earth. Their history has been a constantly unfolding miracle. Curiously enough, for more than twenty centuries they have been a people without a country. They have been by turns, slave and ruler, prophet, priest and king, outcast often but beggar never, in every quarter of the globe but this. Question the Jew of his descent, and he would declare that the best blood of all the Howards would run muddy in his veins, and laugh to scorn the boastful claimant of Norman ancestry. His fathers created thrones and sat upon them more than a thousand years before England ceased to be a wolf's den. The ashes of dead nations lie on every page of his history. He has seen all the kingdom's of the earth vanish away like the shifting scenery of the stage, while he alone has borne a charmed life. And still greater events await this mysterious people. Christ declared that "the Jews shall be led away captive into all nations; and Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles until the time of the Gentiles be fulfilled."

☞ The Reading *Dispatch* says: A gentleman who lives in the vicinity of Mr. Clymer's residence up town, relates the following incident which, although a private affair, goes far to show the love he entertained for the soldier during the war: In 1864 while the militia was lying at Hawk's field, beyond his residence, it happened one day that two soldiers entered the yard of Senator Clymer's house for the purpose of procuring water, when that honorable immediately gave them orders to leave his premises before they had received the desired element to quench their burning thirst. When we remember all the rebuffs we have seen and heard given to soldiers in the sunny South our mind fails to hit upon one which would seem to bear the same bitter malice towards the soldiers of the Government, the men who perilled their lives in their country's service, that such men as Clymer and his Copperhead kin might stay at home and revel in the sweetest and most bountiful luxuries. Soldiers, can you vote for such a man as this? We feel authorized to say no, never.

MAN'S DUTY TO WOMAN.—Let him learn to be grateful to women for this undoubted achievement of her sex that it is she—she far more he, and she too often in despite of him—who has kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those greedy monsters, money and war. Let him be grateful for this that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race has been furnished for each nobler deed, and inspired with each patriotic and holy aspiration, by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan; some Christian mother. Moses the deliverer of his people drawn out of the Nile by the King's daughter, some one has hinted, is only a symbol of the way that women's better instincts always outwit the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember, that though the sinewy sex achieves enterprise on public theatres, it is the nerve and sensibility of the other, that arm the mind and inflame the soul in secret. Everywhere a man executes the performance, but woman trains the man.

☞ The London *Spectator* says that a firm in Manchester bound themselves by a trust deed to divide their profits over fifteen per cent. on the capital invested among their workmen. The first result was a decrease in waste, the men not seeing why they should waste their own property any more than any other master's; and waste is, perhaps, as bad debts, the greatest source of manufacturing loss. The next was an immense advance in the pace of the work done, the men putting their hearts into it as hired men will not do, and scolding each other for neglect as if each man was overseer. The last was a great increase of orders, every man being as anxious to obtain work, or, as he himself expressed it, to "carry some fun to bonus," as if he had been the sole master. The result was at first dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, and four or five per cent over for divisions among the men.

PLAIN TRUTH. Some one who seems to understand the subject, describes the education of "young gentlemen and ladies," of the would-be fashionable sort, which tends only to weakness and fashionable decay, as follows: "A young gentleman—a smooth-faced stripling—with little breeding and less sense ripens fast, and believes himself a nice young man. He chews and smokes tobacco, swears genteely, coaxes embryo imperials with bear's grease, twigls a rattan, spends his father's money, rides fast horses—on horseback and in sulkeys—double and single—drinks Catawba, curses the Maine law and flirts with young ladies, hundreds of which are just like himself, though of a different gender; and this is the most fashionable education of the day. The fathers and mothers of these fools were once poor. Their children go through with inexhaustible fortune and into the poor house. Parents, you are responsible for this folly. Set your sons and daughters to work, and let them know that only in usefulness there is honor and prosperity."

☞ A special to the *Tribune* says: A conservative gentleman just from Alabama states that emboldened by the riots in New Orleans, and the President's policy, the rebels have commenced persecuting Union men with the intention of forcing them to leave the State. Hundreds have received notice to leave. Major B. Rush was threatened with assassination within hearing of your correspondent, on the corner of Charles and Canal streets. Lt. Butts of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been murdered and robbed in Jackson Parish. W. H.

☞ Professor Agassiz returned to Boston last week from his exploration in Brazil. He has been absent a little more than a year, and during that time has made many important discoveries in geology and natural history, finding abundant evidence to establish his favorite theory of glacial action and adding to the classification of the animal kingdom several hundred species hitherto unknown or udescribed. We hear that he will at once begin the preparation of a scientific memoir, embodying the result of his investigation, and a work of popular character from his pen, entitled, "Travels in Brazil," is already announced by Ticknor & Fields for publication in the fall.

☞ A good old Quaker on his death bed called his young son to his side, and gave him the following sensible advice: "My dear son, I must soon leave thee, but before I go, give heed to what I say. I want thee never to use vulgar language, never to swear, never to drink intoxicating liquors, never to steal, and above all never to permit thyself to be nominated for office by the Copperhead party, for good people will always abhor and condemn such means of vice and degradation."

WHO WAS JENNY.

Mr. Editor: In that rare collection of good things, the first volume of Sargeant's "Gem Series," entitled "The Emerald," I find the following poem by Leigh Hunt:

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in;
Time, you thief! who love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in!

Say I'm weary, say I'm sad;
Say that health and wealth have missed me;
Say I'm growing old; but add—
Jenny kissed me!

I quote the above lines because since death has removed the Jenny referred to, it will be no breach of good manners to say that she was Jane Welsh Carlyle, wife of Thomas Carlyle, the celebrated author. The occasion on which this celebrated kiss was given was when Leigh Hunt brought her the intelligence that the British government had given a life pension to her husband. Mrs. Carlyle at once impulsively jumped up and kissed the venerable bearer of the good news. V. V.

—*Anti-Sla. Standard.*

THE triumph of electricity over time and distance, of which the success of the Atlantic Cable furnishas the most impressive illustration, recalls to mind the following lines, writiien by Rev. John Pierpont during the presidency of Gen. Taylor:

"The warrior statesman laying down his pen
Retires to bed in Washington at ten;
The lightning courier leaps along the line,
And at St. Loius tells the tale at nine;
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started."

A YOUNG COUPLE had been married by a Quaker Justice, and after the ceremony, he remarked to the husband: "Friend thou art now at the end of thy troubles." A few weeks after the young man came to the good man, boiling over with rage, (his wife was a regular vixen.) "I thought you told me that I was at the end of my troubles." "So I did, friend, but I did not say which end."

"SIR," said an old Scotch woman to her minister, "I dinna ken a part of your sermon yesterday." "Indeed! what was it?" "You said the Apostle used the *figure of circumlocution*, and I dinna ken what it means." "Is that all? It's very plain. The figure of circumlocution is merely a periphrastic mode of diction." "Oh! ah! is that all?" said the good woman, "what a puir fool wi ere not to understand that!"

MURDER IN INDIANA BY REBEL GUERILLAS.—A despatch from Indianopolis reports that on Wednesday night last, some half dozen rebels from Webster county, Ky., crossed the Ohio river at Owensborough to the Indiana side, ond forcibly took from his bed Lieut. Hampton, late of the Union army, carried him out to the river, shot him dead, and threw his body into the river. It has not been found. Lieut. Hampton belonged to the 35th Kentucky, and was a loyal and respected citizen. The attention of Gov. Morton has been called to the matter.

☞ A kiss on the forehead signifies admiration for intellect. On the cheek, for beauty. On the nose, that the kisser is an awkward fool. On the chin, that he appreciates "Paradise Lost." On the hand, that he has slighted the lady. On the lips, love. A short kiss, that he is scared or don't like the article. A long one. "Paradise Regained."

A WHOLE NAGER.—On a recent occasion an Irishman stood listening to Frederick Douglas, who was expatiating on Government and Freedom; and as the orator came to a period of the highest poetical height, the Irishman said:

'Bedad he spakes well for a nager."

"Don't you know," said one, "that he isn't a negro? He is only a half negro."

"Only half nager, is he? Well if half a nager kin talk in that style, I'm thinking a whole nager might bate the Prophet Jeremiah."

WHAT has become of Mr. Wells, the Governor of Louisiana? Does he exist, and the office he was elected to fill? Or, has the President, by an act of military despotism, wiped out both? If the President may dispose of a Governor in this summary manner in New Orleans, why not in New York or Pennsylvania? What limits shall be put to his power?—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

THE *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Terry forwards forty-five reports, each from a Superintendent of a District in Virginia, which he considered the best mode of representing all sections. There is a steady pressure of persecution upon the blacks, which only proper representing will ever remove.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says, "The new party will be no more able to rid itself of Vallandigham than the Democratic party was. He rode the one into a premature grave, and it will not be his fault if he does not attend the funeral of the other."

☞ Mrs. Clara Burton, whose devotion to sick and wounded soldiers in the late war is so well known, proposes in compliance with numerous requests, to lecture the coming season on "Personal Reminisciences of Scenes on the Battlefields."

GEN. Skinner, who has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Gov. Randall has been twenty-five years in the Post Office Department, latterly as Chief Clerk. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

THE first institution vouchsafed to our race was the sabbath: the next marriage. So, give your first thought to

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY AUGUST 24, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.

JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

OUR DAYS OF DANGER ARE NOT YET PASSED.

We are not of the number of those who believed that our difficulties were ended when the rebellion was crushed. The work of the Statesman is quite as important, though seldom so conspicuous as that of the soldier. This is especially the case where a rebellion the result of the contact of widely different social systems, has been put down by force of arms. To so adjust the differences existing between the two sections as to make treason and rebellion forever odious in the future, to restrain the unrepentant leaders of the rebellion from controlling the sentiment of the subdued States, to secure the peace and safety of those who stood by the union at the peril of their lives, to secure for all equality of rights and privileges, to punish the intelligent and deliberate fomenters of rebellion and at the same time conciliate their honest but ignorant and erring followers, to frown down the lingering spirit of dissension and rebellion and foster a spirit of loyalty and union, to restore friendly social and business intercourse and through all these to bring back the devastated regions of the Sunny South to their former prosperity and bind anew the bonds of union with the cords of friendship and love, is a work that might well test the highest abilities of the statesman and satisfy the cravings of the most vaulting ambition. Such was the golden opportunity, for recording his name on one of the brightest pages of our country's history, which Andrew Johnson permitted to pass by unimproved. Unimproved for good; but alas improved for evil. With an executive in thorough sympathy with the loyal masses and acting in concert with a loyal and magnanimous Congress, the task of reconstruction had been an herculean one and attended with dangers many and great, but with an executive betraying his plighted faith and wielding, the power and patronage, obtained by perfidy, in the interest of foiled and defeated rebellion and treason, the task of reconstruction becomes doubly difficult and beset with innumerable dangers. The contest has been changed from the battle field to the Legislative Hall, from the cartridge-box to the ballot-box. Defeated in their appeal to arms, the rebels endeavor to transfer the question to Congress in the hope that, through the aid of Andy Johnson and his copperhead allies, they may be able to gain by legislative chicanery what they failed to establish by force of arms, viz. Southern supremacy. This is now their openly avowed object. It was this that brought the whole host of reconstructed rebels to Philadelphia on the 14th inst. to meet in conclave with the satellites, of Johnson and the followers of Vallandigham and Ben Wood. Through the coalition with the Copperheads and Johnson's Bread and Butter Brigade, they hope to carry a sufficient number of the Northern Congressmen to give them by including the Congressmen elect from States not yet re-admitted, a majority of what would be the whole number of Congressmen if the Southern States were all admitted. If they can obtain this number they openly declare that Andy Johnson will recognize the Copperhead and Rebel Congressmen as *the* Congress and depose the regularly constituted Congress by force of arms, if necessary to the success of their scheme. It is thus they hope to obtain complete control of the government they could not destroy, and in case of resistance in the loyal States, propose to bring upon us all the horrors of another civil war. The only contingency upon which they will abandon this desperate scheme is that of an overwhelming Union victory throughout the loyal States. Accepting this as the only hope of our peace and security, let every loyal man gird on his armor and cease not, from now until the closing of the polls on the evening of the 9th of October, to use every fair, peaceful and honorable means to secure for the Union party such an overwhelming majority as will convince rebels, copperheads and Johnson traitors, that they who saved the National life by force of arms will not permit it to be handed over to the control of rebels, at the ballot-box.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

The conglomeration of broken down political hacks, Northern Copperheads and Southern Rebels, known as the Philadelphia Convention met on the 14th inst., the political puppets appeared upon the platform "said their pieces" and passed off promptly at the touch of the wires, showing a skilfull manipulation on the part of the managers. To call the affair a convention in the true sense of the term is a perversion of language. It was a dumb show, a solemn mockery of a popular convention. The true object of a convention in its general acceptation is to consult upon and discuss important political, civil, or religious questions. The Philadelphia meeting was boldly and publicly muzzled. None were permitted to enter as delegates who were not willing to shut their mouths and refrain from any independent expression of opinion. To say that the whole thing passed off harmoniously is bitter irony. A muzzled dog can't bite but it is not fair to say that he would not if he could. If well behaved he would need no muzzle. Vallandigham and Ben Wood representing the sentiments of two thirds of the whole Copperhead party were left out in the cold, not because their opinions and conduct were repudiated, but because they were two well known to serve the purposes of a convention whose chief object was to deceive the people, while Doolittle, Randall, Dix and Raymond without a constituency were taken in, because they had control of the "Bread and Butter." It was a fitting *finale* to such a convocation of traitors, that it should close with the reading by a political mountebank of an address filled with falsehoods, equivocations and contradictions, and ending with a direct threat of Revolution unless the people endorse Andy Johnson's policy of pardoning the rebel leaders and restoring them to powor. The people will answer this threat at the polls in October in such tones of thunder, as will make Andy Johnson and all his satellites quake with fear and effectually drive from their visionary brains all hope of inaugurating another and successful rebellion.

PIC NIC AT YORK.

The following extracts from a letter written to a gentleman, in this place, from Lieut. S. C. Ilgenfritz, formerly of the 186th P. V., we transfer to our columns:

"Yesterday there came off the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in York, and long to be remembered by the "boys in blue," and by every loyal man, woman and child, in York county, as a grand uprising of a free determined people, to counsel together for the welfare of our glorious American nationality. Early torrents of rain began to fall, and as late as six o'clock it rained very heavily, when, the wind changing, as though by a providential interposition, the sun burst forth in his glory. Soon the people from the country, began to pour into the town, and Shrewsbury, Glen Rock, Lower Windsor, Dallastown sent their delagations, while from Liverpool, Goldsborough, and Wrightsville came forth hundreds. The procession formed at North George street, and at this time the extra train came in with Gen. Geary on board and five hundred "boys in blue." The procession then formed and moved as follows: First came the present Governor, Hon. A. G. Curtin, and the future Governor, Major General John W. Geary, drawn in an open coach. Then followed a large number of hacks containing hundreds of citizens, after them the boys in blue of York numbering over three hundred, together with the soldiers from different parts of the county. The various delegations from Huntingdon, Harrisburg and other places, swelled the entire procession to about thirty-five hundred, and all this in Democratic York. I wish you could have seen these Hessians here sneak to their Copperhead holes, as this glorious army came marching through the streets. This was a *stunner* to them, and why? Simply because, on the 4th of July the rebels announced a grand celebration, and after sending flaming posters all over the State, they didn't have Clymer, or any other big Rebel gun here, and only managed to turn out 160 Hessians, Deserters, Bounty Jumpers and Boys in Grey, and then like the rebels on "Snake Hill," at Bedford, in 1865, could not give the people any thing but dry bread to eat, and pay for that. The York county Bible (the "*Gazette*") boastfully said last week "one more rally," and they could "crush the small faction of radicals, in York county." Indulging in these dreams, the 9th of August comes, and 3500 "disloyal radicals" parade the streets of old Democratic York. Yes, we who have met the cohorts of armed treason leagued with Hell and Rebellion, on the field of battle, are now at home, and what we fought for there, we vote for here —The Union. *We vote as we shot.* That true soldier Major General Geary first addressed the vast multitude, in a noble speech, followed by the Soldier's Friend, His Excellency Governor Curtin. Other distinguished gentlemen spoke. Everything passed off finely, and at three o'clock in the afternoon there were over ten thousand persons upon the ground, being one of the largest political demonstrations held since the formation of our county. Surely we have met the foe on his own ground and have vanguished him."

THE Depth of Meanness: Hiester Clymer defending the right of deserters to vote, in the face of his record in opposition to the extension of the franchise to fighting men.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, of Franklin county, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 16th Disirict, composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, heretofore represented by the Hon. A. H. Coffroth, who was most unjustly voted out of his seat by the Radical majority a few days before the close of the late session. Mr. Coffroth was a candidate for renomination, but his constituents, obedient to the Democratic rule of "rotation in office," made choice of a new man. Mr. Sharpe, the succesful candidate, is a sound Democrat and an able lawyer, and has served with distinction in the State Legislature. We confidently predict his election by a majority that will give his opponents not the shadow of an excuse for contesting his seat, as they did in Mr. Coffroth's case.—*Reading Gazette, August* 18.

The *Gazette* was constrained to notice this case of thrusting aside of an unfaithful representative and to give "rotation in office" as the pretext, because its editor desires to succeed, Ancona in the Berks district on that principle. Now the truth of the matter is that the leading Copperhead element in this district repudiated Coffroth because they were afraid to trust him. "Rotation in office" had nothing to do with it, witness the demonstration against him in Somerset county. In regard to his being "injustly voted out of his seat by the Radical majority" of the Lower House, we only say in reply that Coffroth nor his friends do not believe any thing of the kind. So satisfactory was the evidence presented to the Committee on Elections that when the report was submitted, there was not even a call for the yeas and nays. Coffroth abandoned the contest with permission to print a half hour speech. Mr. Sharpe will never have any occasion to contest, the *Gazette* need not have any fears on that score. The district footed up nine hundred Republican majority last year and it will not be less than a thousand or twelve hundred this year.

THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY IN COUNCIL.

The Unconditional Union men of Alleghany county, Maryland, held a tremendous Mass Meeting during the day and evening of the 11th inst., in Cumberland. Col. Robert Bruce presided, supported by a large number of Vice Presidents. Col. Bruce, upon taking the chair, stated briefly the objects of the meeting, which was, to select delegates to represent Alleghany county in the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller, also to appoint delegates to the District Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. He stated it was proposed by the loyal men of the State, that the State convention select delegates to represent Maryland in the Southern loyalist Convention which will sssemble in Philadelphia next month.

Our patriotic and eminent townsman, Hon. John Cessna, was in attendance in the afternoon, at the Court House, and addressed the meeting in a remarkably forcible and pointed speech At night Belvidere Hall was crowded by staunch Union men, all eager to hear Mr. Cessna and Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore. The speeches of these gentlemen were excellent efforts, and elicited great applause. The treachery of Andrew Johnson, which has given birth to such damnable outrages as the Memphis riots and the New Orleans massacre, and the base trickery of Tom Swann, who has abused his official power and outlawed himself, received a scathing rebuke.

The fires are burning in Maryland, the loyal men are aroused, and the treachery of those who have heretofore acted with the Republican party will be most signally rebuked. Among the eminently loyal and patriotic resolutions passed, we find the the following:

1st. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of the State are the legitimate guardians and depositaries of its power, and the disloyal have no just right to claim a voice in the administration of a Government they wished to destroy.

2d. *Resolved*, That the present Registration law of this State is expedient, right, constitutional and in conformity with the earliest legislation of the State, and it is the sworn duty of the Executive of the State to have it executed according to its letter and spirit, and that we as law abiding citizens will maintain it and hold the officers charged with its execution amedable to its pains and penalties.

3d. *Resolved*, That the gallant men who perilled life and limb for the preservation of the Union, are entitled to the lasting gratitude of a preserved nation, and should receive the fostering care of the Government National and State.

4th. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution all legislative power is entrusted to the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled, and all matters requiring legislation should be left to Congress and any attempt by any other branch of the Government to reconstruct the Union is an usurpation of power not delegated and dangerous to the liberties and safety of a Republican people.

5th *Resolved*, That the modification of the Neutrality laws by the last Congress, rebuking the hasty interference of the National Executive in the civil war on our Northern borders, meets our hearty appoval as preventing usurpation of power against the progress of Human Liberty, and we indulge the hope that Erin's green isle may again be ruled by its own sons.

STATE POLITICS.

BEDFORD, PA., Aug. 18—Hon. B. F. Meyer, of this place, was to-day unanimously nominated as the Democratic and National Union candidate for State Senator.

The above dispatch was forwarded by Mr. Meyers, or by some one who does his puffing, to the associated press immediately after he was nominated for Senator. He is a fit Representative of the "National Union" Party. We do not know how the conference could have improved upon the nomination unless it had hit upon some one who had entered the rebel army. The linking of the term "Democrat" with "National Union" is an easy way of letting the Cops down.

We are highly gratified that the Copperhead nomination has fallen upon Mr. Meyers, there are no ifs, ands or buts in his case, nothing but pure copper. It will never be said of this gentleman that he sails under false colors, his record is too well known, and we feel quite sure that every vote which he receives will come from the intensely bitter Copperheads of his own stripe. Some men are predestined to be set up to be knocked down.

☞The late Rebel Copperhead victories foot up the following significant pyramid:

MEMPHIS!
KENTUCKY!
NEW ORLEANS!

HIGHLY APPROPRIATE.—General Couch, who so ignominiously fled and left Chambersburg to the tender mercies of McCauslin and his murderous Guerillas, was very appropriately selected by the managers of the wigwam menagerie, to accompany the rebel Gov. Orr into the Convention. This walking arm in arm of a Northern doughface and a Southern Rebel official was scarcely a sight to be greeted with cheers unless it was regarded as a concession of the chivalry in permitting those to walk alongside who were formerly compelled to bow before them. Altogether it was a scene that well deserved to be followed, as it was, with music to the *rebel tune* of Dixie.

CONDESCENDING, VERY.—It would not do to hoist the rebel flag over the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th inst. nor to do without a flag so old glory had to be called into service. This ought not to have been regarded as a very serious grievance as the rebels had frequently used it before to shield *grey backs* and deceive our boys in blue, but some amends had to be made by way of mollifying the wounds of *ye chivalry*, so the Rebel tune of Dixie was selected as the opening music while the band was afterward for the most part restricted to operatic airs, for fear of hurting the feelings of the erring brethren.

HUMILIATING.—In a fit of patriot ferver Gen. Dix once said. "shoot the first man that attempts to haul down the flag." Alas for his fitful patriotism! The sow returned to her wallow, the dog to his vomit, and General Dix to his former political associations, rebel though they be. If his order given in a moment of patriotic impulse, had been fully carried out, he would neither have met with the company he did nor have been cheered by Dick Taylor. Dick Taylor and most of the members of the Philadelphia Convention would long ago have filled the graves of traitors.

☞The Philadelphia Convention displayed the highly important fact that Hon. William H. Seward "still lives" and that he is making arrangements to live until after the Presidential Campaign. The managers, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Montgomery Blair and A. W. Randall, life long Seward men, intend to make him the the candidate of the National Union Party in 1868. Johnson is warming in his bosom the adder that is to sting him. He is only the foolish clown over again.

DECLINE OF BARBARISM.—The wigwams of the aborigines long ago disappeared before the march of christian civilization: On the 14th inst. the Southern barbarians (rebels) and their northern brethren undertook to unite for the promulgation of barbarism in an immense wigwam in Philadelphia. From present indications the wigwam and its inhabitants are likely to disappear even more rapidly than their aboriginal antetypes, and from a similar cause—the march of a higher civilization.

☞The child was born at Philadelphia on the 14th inst., and for the present it is NAMELESS. Quite a flurry was created in the wigwam when it was proposed to christen it "National Union," which, however, is the accepted cognomen. In the future our ears will not be insulted by hearing "DEMOCRACY" bawled from the throats of those who swallowed all the devilry and corruption that was perpetrated in its sacred name. VALE DEMOCRACY!

☞We call the attention of our readers to the letter from New Orleans to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, found in another column. Read it and ask yourselves whether the States in which such a condition of affairs exist, are fit to be restored to all the privileges of States in the Union.

A BIG THING ON WEAK KNEED BIGLER.

We like a good joke, particularly when the joker, while enjoying his joke, is enabled to uncover or quiz a political mountebank. Of this kind of jokes and jokers we have recently had a rich description. It is to the following effect: There are living in Harrisburg two brothers, clever, respectable, intelligent men, but as widely separated in politics as are the poles. Bigler having formerly lived in Harrisburg, is acquainted with these men, but absence and the lapse of years have impaired his knowledge, personally, of the brothers, and, therefore, it was easy for the Clearfield sage to confound the Harrisburg brothers, mistaking the Republican for the Democrat. He did this to most ludicrous effect. Meeting the staunch Republican, Bigler at once began his manipulations for information. "How is Dauphin county?" asked weak-kneed William. "Solid to the centre," responded the Republican. "I am told that the Republican vote will be reduced in Dauphin county this fall." "You have been misinformed." "I am not surprised at the misinformation, because *our* friends in Dauphin are great botches. They boast always in their correspondence before an election of being able to reduce the vote, but the result never fails to exhibit an increase of Republican strength." "What are the prospects in clearfield county, Mr. Bigler?" next asked the Harrisburg Republican. "Nothing to boast of," mournfully replied Bigler. "The fact is," continued week-kneed William, "we have nothing to boast of in any part of the State," and then with the supercilliousness, low cunning and jealous disparagement of public men peculiar to Bigler, he commenced whispering in the ear of the Republican, "*Clymer is personally a very weak man—and politically vulnerable to the most damning attacks!* HE IS A HEAVY LOAD, SIR. I DON'T THINK WE CAN ELECT HIM!"

Here the colloquy was interrupted—weak-kneed William separated from the Dauphin Republican, thinking of course, he had impressed a Dauphin Democrat with his superior knowledge of politics. But the poor demagogue was mistaken. He only exhibited his natural propensity to carp at friends and foes, while he confessed that fear and defeat which now haunt and horrify the observing supporters of Clymer all over the State.

There is point in this incident. It exhibits a fact we have frequently repeated, namely that the old line Democrats don't trust Clymer, and that they give up his election as a forlorn hope.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

VALLANDIGHAM LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

This voluble, irrepressible individual was emphatically the elephant of the Philadelphia Convention. How to get him off of the hands of that body was the all-absorbing question. He was worse feared than the Cholera or Small pox. He was alternately importuned, threatened, coaxed and flattered, for a long time to no purpose, but at last "Val" had to yield to the enormous pressure of Randall, Weed & Co. The following parody, written several years ago, by a gentleman of this place, is not altogether inappropriate:

A donkey sick lay by the road,
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
While near him sat an old tree toad;
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
And as he turned himself around,
And roll'd in agony o'er the ground,
The toad struck up this dismal sound,
"Vallandigham! Valiandigham!"

CHORUS—
He turned himself around and 'round,
And roll'd in agony o'er the ground,
While from the toad came the doleful sound,
"Vallandigham! Vallandigham!"

"What makes thy face so awful long?"
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
Thus ran the burden of his song,
"Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
From 'thine Ohio home' away,
A million voices bid thee stay!
And now 'the devil is to pay,'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!"

CHORUS—He turned himself, &c.

"What groans of anguish do I hear?
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
Why should'st thou quake with mortal fear?
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
In Canada thou'lt have a home,
Or in Secesh thou still may'st roam,
Or toddle off to 'kingdom come;'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!"

CHORUS—He turned himself, &c.

"What makes thee hang thine ears so low?
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
Ah! mortal prospects fail below!
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
Thou rt nary 'Tribune' now, alas!
But simply this—a used up ass,
And like thy kin, can 'go to grass,'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!"

CHORUS—He turned himself, &c.

"The adage gives each 'dog his day,'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
With demagogues the same's the way,
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
Thou'st staked thy card and failed to win!
The way thou'rt 'used up is a sin!'
Thou'rt 'not good lookin' and *can't come in!*'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!"

CHORUS—He turned himself, &c.

"Ye ancient proverb sayth that 'fools,'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
'Should never meddle with edge tools,'
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!
Still thou hast served a purpose well
To prove that rogues can't always 'swell,'
So now departing saint—farewell!
Vallandigham! Vallandigham!"

CHORUS—He turned himself, &c.

☞The Cumberland *Union* has manifested considerable enterprise in furnishing its readers with reports of the speeches delivered by Hon. John Cessna and Hon. J. J. Stewart, at the late grand unconditional Union meeting in that place. The Union men who lead public sentiment across the border are alive to the emergency that is upon them.

Speech of Gen. Koontz, at Johnstown.

The *Johnstown Tribune* of the 18th inst., has the following comments upon a speech delivered by Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, our candidate for Congress, at that place, on Friday evening, August the 10th, which is certainly very complimentary:

"Those of our citizens who had never heard Gen. Koontz were most agreeably taken captive by the eloquent words which fell from his lips on Friday evening. Although the hour was late, and he labored under the disadvantage of having been preceded by two able speakers, he nevertheless held his large audience in unbroken rank until his speech was ended. We assure the General that he has made many warm friends in Johnstown by his recent visit. Orators are born, not made, and the General is an orator born. How exquisite and exceedingly appropriate was his allusion to the ladies in the audience! How pathetic was his reference to our dead heroes and to the living who mourn for them! How well he told the story of the Irishman at Niagara! How mercilessly he impaled the Democratic party on its record of the last five years! Not a single Democratic meeting during the whole war to congratulate our soldiers upon the achievement of a victory, but when the Freedmen's Bureau Bill is vetoed then bonfires and speeches are made by the score! How completely he tore the flimsy veil of loyalty from the Philadelphia Convention, and exhibited it in the regulation uniform of Confederate gray! How admirable was his eulogy of the Union party, which saved the Union, and upon which the maytyred Lincoln loved to lean! How withering was his denunciation of the man who could hang the poor tool Wirz and treat the occupant of Fortress Monroe like a lordly guest! How irresistible was his argument that, as the Rebels had spent five years in attempting to destroy the Union, *they* should not be in a hurry to reconstruct it! How indignantly did he rebuke the Democratic leaders for their unparallelled inhumanity in persecuting with vengeful hatred the poor blacks, just released from a bondage likened to which that of the Children of Israel was liberty itself! How earnest was his closing appeal to go to the polls and stand by the party that has stood by the Union! We regret that lack of space prevents us from doing more than praise the General's speech. We hope, for the credit of Mother Somerset and for the honor of Pennsylvania, to be able to chronicle his re-election to Congress by a handsome majority."

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

The "Old Guard" has placed this distinguished leader of the present Radical Congress in nomination without a desenting voice. After he had been renominated he appeared and made an address from which we make the following extract:

"At some future day, when less pressed for time, I shall be glad to address you in explanation of the great troubles and the great difficulties which have been produced by the perfidy of the President and a few apostates, whom the hope of power and plunder have seduced into his ranks. I cannot begin now to attempt to unfold the policy of that man in whom you—I can hardly say myself—in whom the people confided as a true patriot, and whom we have now found to be worse than the man who is incarcerated in Fortress Monroe. I say that I am not very much disappointed. I opposed his nomination. It is our fault if we are cheated. Johnson was a Breckinridge Democrat, and he never renounced one principle of that Democracy. He only left them when they went out and he believed they could not succeed; and no man can say that Johnson ever uttered one word in favor of the free institutions of the North before he became Vice President. We, therefore, have only ourselves to blame. To be sure, we did not anticipate the present contingency; but since it has come upon us, let us bear it with patience until time shall enable us to correct this mistake, never, I hope, again to be repeated. I know not how you view these things. I believe that nations are punished by the Ruler of the Universe for national crimes. From my earliest hour to the present day, I have looked upon the oppression of men as a crime. I have no doubt for this great crime our brothers and friends and children now lie in bloody graves. I had hoped that the blood of a half million of our citizens, and the expenditure of five billions of money, would have induced the destroying angel to put up his sword.

I may be superstitious; but I look around and ask myself, Why are we now afflicted? I view our present situation, and remember that the Lord is just, and that until *we* become just, He will take care to inflict vengeance. You all remember that in Egypt he sent frogs, locusts, murrain, lice, and finally demanded the blood of the first-born of every one of the oppressors. Almost all of these have been sent upon us. More than the first-born has been taken from us. We have been oppressed with taxes and debts, and he has sent us worse than lice, and has afflicted us with an Andrew Johnson!

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF AUG. 14.

The Richmond "Inquirer's" Opinion.

We publish to-day a fuller report of the proceedings of Wednesday, of which yesterday's telegrams gave only an imperfect synopsis. The speech of Mr. Doolittle on taking the chair as permanent President, is the principal feature of that day. It declared a cordial concurrence in the previous speech of Gen. Dix, and expressed otherwise the most praiseworthy sentiments. It dwelt with an especial unction on "the scene" in which South Carolina and Massachusetts were played off against each other, and made to belittle our great national tragedy by a sort of school-boy performance. Mr Doolittle skilfully balances the sins of one State against the sins of the other, and pronounces them meet for each other's embrace; and henceforth they are to move "arm in arm" along the walks of history. The ceremony would have been more to the point if the proxies had been representative men of the two States—Hampton and the Beast, instead of Orr and Couch.

The interest of yesterday's proceedings centres in the platform of resolutions. Of these the telegram gives us only a synopsis, and it tells us they were "unanimously and enthusiastically adopted." It would be premature to go into very nice comments on what may prove to be an inexact representation; but we owe it to candor to express our great surprise that proceedings which had up to that time shown an enlarged catholicity of sentiment, should suddenly have taken so gross a turn, and we are constrained also to declare our astonishment and mortification, to use at present no stronger term, that Southern delegates should be found voting their unanimous consent—*if, indeed, they did so.* Certain it is, that some of the declarations made in those recolutions are what no generous man ought to have *asked* a Southern citizen to vote for, and what no Southern citizen *could* vote for without grossly compromising the dignity of his State and outraging the sentiments of his people. It is one thing to submit—to abide a result—to covenant to do so with full purpose to keep the engagement honestly. It is *another* to justify and applaud the means which brought it about. How *could* the Convention, *North* or South, vote that the "war has maintained the authority of the constitution," when the Convention was called together for the express purpose of endeavoring to *restore* the Constitution, now trampled under foot? How could Southern men thus sanction the *constitutionality* of the coercion of a State? *How could our delegates "unanimously and enthusiastically" vote to repudiate the Confederate debt?* And, especially how could they thus join in *"recognizing the services"* of the Federal armies, and the obligation of the robbed and penniless widows and orphans of our own dear martyred, murdered heroes, *to pay some "debt" as justly due by them to those who made them so?* Our people submit to the violence that has beggared them, and to the military force that has put the noblest and best of our sons beneath the sod: but *they will never so dishonor the graves of our heroes, as "enthusiastically" to applaud such utterances as we have referred to.* The North might well adopt such declarations, and we should not quarrel with them for it; *but enough, a thousand times enough, that the South should be silent amid the denunciations of her cause, and the exultations over her defeat.*

We shall cooperate with those who formed the Philadelphia Convention despite of *and without reference to the dogmas and declarations unnecessarily introduced into its platform.* We take these at their separate values and no more. We heartily approve of the *great and patriotic objects and aims* of the Convention, and they will receive an undivided support at the South. If the surplus matter is deemed necessary to meet the northern tastes and wishes, *let them appropriate it and use it there*; for ourselves and our people, we stand upon the broad platform of our rights under the Constitution, and our honest promise and covenant to abide the results of the war, and to comply with the duties to which we have thus pledged our faith. It would be a hollow mockery for us to take part in rejoicings, enthusiastic or otherwise. We resign them to the victors—leave us alone with our dead. —*Inquirer* 17th.

NEW JERSEY.

Another letter from Mr. Scovel.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11, 1866.

To Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey:

I regret to see an indisposition manifested in certain quarters to convene the Legislatures of the different States to ratify the Constitutional amendments recently proposed by Congress. Whatever reasons may exist for this course in other States, I hope no reason or cause whatever will be permitted to prevail in preventing the convening of the Legislature of this State for such ratification. New Jersey was grievously dishonored by her long refusal to ratify the former Constitutional amendment, and she should now be among the first to express her approval of the just, proper and necessary amendments which have been constitutionally proposed by Congress. It may be quite *safe* for other States to await the election of new Legislatures, and it *may* be safe for us to do the same, but no Legislature which we can elect can now be deemed so *certain* to discharge this great duty as the one now in existence. The next Legislature *may* do this; the present one is certain to do it. If, by waiting, we lose the present opportunity, the loss may be irreparable. I am impelled to write this letter, and I do it after much hesitation, by a sense of duty to my constituents, very many of whom earnestly entreat me to define my position upon this question, which so nearly concerns the future of the republic. I have, therefore, no right to be silent. Permit me, then, most earnestly to request your Excellency to convene the Legislature of the State, for the purpose mentioned, at as early a day as may be thought convenient.

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,
JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Senator for the County of Camden.

THIS is the way candidates for office in Richmond, Virginia, announce themselves: "Judge Crump, it is said, gave three thousand dollars to the Confederacy. Mr. Gilmer gave four years of his life and risked the whole. Who gave most! Let the soldiers answer at the polls." How do you admire this beautiful example of reconstruction.

THE Detroit Tribune says: Josh Billings says "when a man's dorg wunt keep kumyany with him, he kant git no lower—not by land." Nevertheless the Washington *Republican* states that George H. Pendleton has 'repudiated Mr. Vallandigham, * * * and parted company with his late friend,' on account of his course towards the Philadelphia Convention.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.
They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

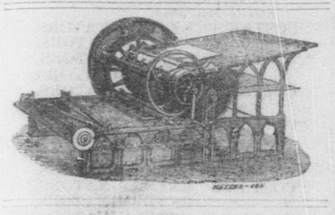
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

UNION COUNTY MEETING!

Opening of the Campaign.

GOV. A. G. CURTIN TO SPEAK.

The Union men of Bedford county, will assemble in Mass Meeting in Bedford,

TUESDAY EVENING SEPT. 4TH, 1866.

Every man who stood by the Government during the trying hours of the late rebellion, and the fearful struggle of our nation for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and who believe that "treason is a crime and must be made odious" and that "influential, intelligent, conscious traitors should be punished," are cordially invited to attend.

Active measures will be taken to secure the success of the Union ticket in the State, and particularly in this county. We earnestly believe that by united action and proper zeal, we shall be able this Fall to carry our county. A great revolution has been wrought in the public sentiment of our county during the last year or two. Last Fall we reduced the Copperhead majority to one hundred and thirty-five, and now let the good work earnestly go on and we will be triumphantly victorious this Fall.

Loyal men, Soldiers and citizens, come as one man, and let us determine to overthrow the tyranny and iniquity of Copperheadism. "Come as the winds come, when forests are rended; Come as the waves come, when navies are stranded."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.
Hon. THADEUS STEVENS, of Lancaster, Pa.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Chambersburg,
Capt. A. S. FULLER, Fayette co.
CYRUS ELDER, Esq., Johnstown.
Hon. Wm. H. KOONTZ, Somerset.
Col. F. JORDAN, Chairman Union State Central Committee.
Hon. JOHN CESSNA, and others will be present and address the meeting.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Union Co. Com.
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y.

☞ **The Union County Committee** of Bedford County is requested to meet at the WASHINGTON HOUSE, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 4th of September, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested. The names of the members of the Committee are as follows: Joseph W. Tomlinson, Wm P. Barndollar, C. W. Ashcom, John C. Vickroy, J. H. Cessna, Alfred Evans, Daniel Kring, John W. Smith, L. Bitner, Jacob Evans, Tobias Snyder, Christian C. Garlick, Capt. Geo. S. Mullin, J. W. Sams, David Sparks, Josiah Penrose, Asa S. Stuckey, Edwin F. Darling, E. A. Feckler, Peter Imler, Lieut. Wm Roberts, J. B. Shoberger.

J. B. CESSNA,
Chairman Union Co. Com.
J. T. KEAGY, *Sec.* 3t

☞ Rev. Mr. Schenck, of St. Louis, Missouri, the gentleman who has accepted a call of the Presbyterian congregation in this place, arrived here several days ago, and has entered upon the duties of his charge.

☞ All the necessary blanks for the collection of the bounty authorized by the late act of Congress have been procured by DURBORROW & LUTZ, and they are prepared to make all applications for bounties under the act.-tf.

☞ JAMES F. DEYARMIN, Pump Maker, of Bloody Run Borough, has inserted a pump in the well on the Keefe farm, now owned by Adam Shaffer, in Bedford township, *ninety-nine feet ten inches long*, which can be pumped by one hand. It is due to Mr. Deyarmin to state that a number of persons in the same business, in this and other counties, refused to undertake the work on account of its alledged impracticability.

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.—The bill for the equalization of bounties has passed both houses, and is a law. Under its provisions all who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, and served three years, or were discharged for wounds, are entitled to $100. Those who enlisted for two years, to $50. tf

☞ The Helena Glee Club will give a musical concert in the Court House, on Friday evening the 24th inst., for the benefit of the Congregational Church at Helena, in Broad Top township. This benefit will be given for the purpose of raising money to assist in paying a church debt. The members of the church are poor, and are laboring under a heavy debt incurred in building their house of worship, and take this method of obtaining assistance. We hope our citizens will give them a liberal encouragement. 2

ROLLING MILL, &c.—A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming a company to erect a Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, &c., at Hopewell. All persons who feel an interest in the project and the prosperity of our county are requested to attend.

JOHN CESSNA, SAMUEL SHUCK, JOSEPH W. TATE, W. H. WATSON, F. C. REAMER, J. W. DICKERSON, C. W. ASHCOM.
JOB MANN, W. T. DAUGHERTY, S. L. RUSSELL, JOHN LUTZ, JOHN R. JORDAN, GEORGE BLYMYRE, JOHN P. LOWRY.

ENLARGEMENT OF EVERY SATURDAY.—We have just received the number for Aug. 25th, of this most excellent journal of foreign literature. Contents: Silcote of Silcotes, Bathing with an Emperor, The Story of a Burglary, The Theory of Flirtations, Choosing a House, The Atlantic Telegraph, Foreign Notes, The Sundews, Les Noyades. Though already without a rival in its peculiar field, the enterprising publishers propose to enlarge it as indicated in the following note:

With the number for September 1st, Every Saturday will be enlarged from 32 to 40 pages. The great success of the journal justifies and demands this enlargement. The conductors will hereafter introduce as a feature SERIAL STORIES, in compliance with a general desire. They will select only those of a first-class character, and of readable quality. "Silcote of Silcotes," by Henry Kingsley, has just been begun, and others will follow shortly.

Every Saturday will continue to present the most readable, interesting, and valuable Stories, Essays, Sketches, and Poems, from the foreign journals and periodicals. Translations from the French periodicals will form a regular and important feature. A most thrilling story from the French of Edmond About, will be given in September. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Rolling Mill Project.

Messrs. Editors: I have no doubt it will be a source of real congratulation to the enterprising citizens of our county to know that the project of erecting a Rolling Mill and Nail Factory at Hopewell, or some point convenient thereto, is to a very great degree a fixed fact. I have the gratification of saying to you that in the town of Hopewell and its immediate surroundings (with one exception) there has already been one hundred and seventy-six shares taken, amounting in round numbers to $17,600, and this portion of our county can hardly be said to be canvassed. I have no doubt that when Broad Top and Hopewell townships speak in their strength in favor of this long neglected enterprise, we will have a subscription amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars. The fact is the citizens of this end of our county are awakening up to what are their true interests. The farmer sees that by subscribing a few shares to the enterprise proposed, that he will be more than repaid by the additional demand made on him for his produce and by the consequent enhancement of the value of his land. The mechanic and laborer see that by taking a small interest in advancing this laudable object that they are contributing to their own interest by increasing the demand for labor. The miller wisely reasons that if he takes stock in the proposed object, and it is a success, it will increase the population of our county from two to five hundred, and this will increase his market for flour, chop, &c., and last, but not least, the editors of our county papers will doubtless see that if the population of our county can be increased at that ratio, that their subscription list will be materially lengthened. I find too, that the stockholders in making their subscription are governed by the consideration that the enterprise is entirely and clearly feasible, based upon the known fact that there exists in this vicinity untold wealth, in the rich deposits of iron ore and coal, which only awaits enterprise and capital to develope these inexhaustable treasures and bring them forth to be manufactured and used by our own fellow citizens in our county, instead of sending the raw material to Pittsburgh, at a cost of ten dollars per ton, to have it manufactured into bar iron or nails, and after the manufacturer there has made his profit, to send it back to us at the cost of another ten dollars. In short assuming that it takes one and a half tons of metal to make one ton of bar iron or nails, it will cost $15 per ton to get the metal to market. Our merchants then order a bill of iron and nails from Pittsburgh, and they find that it costs them ten dollars more, making the consumer pay for transportation alone $25 per ton. I'm glad to learn that the enterprising citizens of your town are waking up to what is the true interests of Bedford county, and that they have already called a meeting to be held in the Court house on Wednesday evening, the 5th day of September, for the purpose of aiding in the enterprise. This is as it should be, and speaks well for the citizens of the *ancient Borough*. In conclusion let me say that I have not a doubt that by an earnest and united effort on the part of the citizens of this county Broad Top township will be to Bedford county what Cambria Iron Works is to Cambria county.

Very Truly Yours,
ENTERPRISE.

HOPEWELL, Pa., Aug. 20th, 1866.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs or all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attended to. tf.

MARRIED

On the 19th inst., by J. H. Wright, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. GEORGE REININGER to Miss MARY AKE, both of St. Clair tp.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, on the 15th of August, 1866, HENRY HARCLEROAD, aged 57 years, 5 mos and 11 days.

Peace hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS *prevent* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisable vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, *work* continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer Invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. 1m

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

MAX'S Maritime Decree Nullified.—Outrages on the Law of Nations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1866.—Midnight.—The President has just promulgated the following important proclamation, which was considered in Cabinet meeting this afternoon and unanimously adopted. It causes the greatest excitement, and the President is besieged with anxious inquirers who desire to know its full import:—

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and.

Whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and.

Whereas, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoros and and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:—

"The ports of Matamoros, and all those of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated.

"Article 2. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and as satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irrepressibly confiscoted.

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.

"Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866,"

And whereas, The decree thus recited by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, on the seventeenth day of August, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LOYALISTS.

The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to the Patriots of the South Greeting.

A Hearty Welcome to all from the Southern States who throughout Years of War and Blood, were True to the Flag and Country.

We Will Meet Them on the Third of September Next with Open Arms and Warm Hearts.

PHILADELPHIA. August 16, 1866.

The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no paralled to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the rebellion to the end fought the good fight, and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country! In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned toward the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee.
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $50 compound interest notes of July 16, 1864, counterfeit fives on the Citizen' National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., and counterfeit fives on the First National Bank of Cairo, Illinois, have made their appearance. The points of difference between the counterfeit and genuine $50 interest note are so slight as to require the closest observation to detect them. The words "three years after date" on the top of the bill nearly touches the words "Treachery Department," while in the genuine there is a space three-eighths of an inch between. The last button of Hamilton's coat is a quarter of an inch from the lower margin of the small $50s, while in the genuine the button touches the margin. The execution of this note proves not only that first-class note engravers have been at work upon it, but that large capital has been employed, and the most strenuous exertions should be made by the government to ferrit out and bring to condign punishment all who are interested in this and similar frauds.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: A telegram says that an organization has been formed at the South "for the purpose of exhuming the rebel dead." The Philadelphia Convention, operating alike in both sections, does a larger business that way than any other organization, however.

"THERE is no Abraham Lincoln President now," said Mr. Vallandigham in his Kentucky speech. Vallandigham is about right. What followed must have hightened the effect of his exultation. "Give it to him!" (meaning Lincoln,) shouted one of the rebel crowd. We have an idea that they and Vallandigham did "give it to him," and that he died of it. That is why Abraham Lincoln is not President, and Andrew Johnson is.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE President is beheading the Thomases in Philadelphia and conferring honors upon the Sloanakers. He seems determined to elect Geary by 100,000 majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Conflict to be Renewed.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a journal which leans strongly to conservatism publishes a letter from a former resident of that State, who has been domiciled in New Orleans for some time. It is dated August 5th, and reads:

"DEAR BROTHER—You know I am not a politician and do not mix with caucuses; but the time has come when the North must understand that the war is not over, and must be prepared for more bloodshed and war. I tell you it is inevitable. The feeling of fear, which the general crash of the Confederacy left in the minds of the participators, has worn off, under the soothing influence of "my policy." The hardships are forgotten, and the whole mass of the South is one seething cauldron of war and murder. This seems incomprehensible to you, for the reason that the struggle appear so hopeless; but it is true. The leaders did not contemplate a state of affairs quite so turbulent so soon; but the masses, whom they counseled to retain their hate of the United States, have, as in 1861, gone far abead of their leaders, and now as coolly talk of the next war as if it was a fixed fact; and I, who am no alarmist, say it is a fixed fact. The whole of the Confederate army is in a state of semi organization. It is one vast secret association, with its passwords and signals. I do not go on the streets without being signaled by every one I meet: and a groan greets every one who does not know and answer the grip and password. It must culminate in war. There is no alternative. All the rebel brigades are organized under the title of relief associations. Sheridan, two weeks ago, being satisfied that this was the case issued an order prohibiting the organizations. A delegation was sent to Johnson, and they have succeeded in getting Sheridan removed and Hancock appointed in his place. Sheridan appointed a commission to take proof and investigate the murder and butchery of the 30th ult. The traitor Johnson has hurried Hancock on, that he may stop it and suppress the truth.

This morning Johnson has telegraphed to the rebel Lieutenant Governor, Voorhees, one of the wretches that planned the massacre and stood by and saw it accomplished, for a true account of the "riot." There is not a jury of honest men in the world that would not hang the scoundrel for murder if half of the proof of his complicity in easy reach was furnished them. (He will tell the truth, of course.) General Sheridan, the regular channel through which such information should come is not a traitor, and, therefore, does not meet the old tailor traitor's approval. And Townsend, Assistant Secretary of War, telegraphs to one of the murderers: "The President wishes you to send this Department a true account of the murder." I can walk the street of New Orleans and tell every Union man here by his frightened air. Men, in mortal fear of their lives are leaving the city in disguise, to escape massacre; and this not much more than a year after they had been disbanded from the army to which these wretches surrendered.

I beg of you, and of all who can assist, do not let Johnson suppress the truth. Prepare the North to buckle on the sword at any time. Sit, yes, force the people to sit in judgment on every officer in the army. Johnson will not appoint one to a command South, who is not half a traitor, and the first thing you know forts and ships will be surrendered as they were in 1861.

From New Orleans.

Official Evidence that the Massacre was Pre-arranged by the Municipal Authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.

General Baird's official report of the massacre was forwarded yesterday morning, by General Sheridan, to General Grant, with a request that it be published, together with his telegrams to General Grant. Baird's report proves beyond all doubt that the massacre was pre-arranged by the rebel Mayor, John T. Monroe, and others, who had determined on effectually disposing of the convention by slaughtering its members. The report of the military commission will be completed by the 25th inst., and together with the evidence will cover over one thousand pages of closely written foolscap. There is sworn testimony that secret signs and pass words were used between the police and the different rebel military organizations in the city, on the day of the massacre.

Proscription in New Orleans—Union men ordered to leave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1866.

Several persons have arrived here, stating that they have been obliged to leave New Orleans in consequence of being in sympathy with the Radicals. They exhibit the following notice which they state is being served on those who are known as active sympathizers with the Convention: "You are hereby ordered to leave New Orleans. Your presence can no longer be tolerated in this community. By order of the Committee."

THE ALTERATION IN THE COLUMBIA DAM.—In a recent edition of the *Telegraph* we noticed the fact that workmen were then employed in forming a coffer dam at Columbia to facilitate the passage of fish up the Susquehanna. We have since learned that the dimensions of the coffer will be 50 by 78 feet, and that it is being sunk in the river immediately above the site selected for the erection by the Susquehanna canal company of a sluice dam. The sluice will be made in the dam about one-third the distance over from the York county shore. It is to be 40 feet in width at the lower edge of the dam, and will extend up the river a distance of sixty feet, narrowing to twenty feet in width at the upper end, and will extend thirty feet up stream from the upper edge of the dam. The sides will be formed of framed timber, twelve feet wide each, and filled in with stone. The bottom of the sluice will have an inclination of five feet in the whole distance of sixty feet. The upper end will be twelve inches lower than the comb of the dam. It is intended to put in at the head of the sluice a breakwater crib, in the form of the letter V. The sluice will be completed by 1st of November.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE Jersey City *Times* has the following. A gentleman just from Washington informs us that he *knows* that the following is a part of what Gen. Phil. Sheridan did send in his dispatch to the authorities at Washington in reference to the riot at New Orleans. He says Gen. Sheridan used substantially the following language:

"This is one of the greatest outrages that ever occurred in any country. I refuse to obey the orders of any "Confederate.," I tender my resignation, and shall keep New Orleans under martial law until further advices."

If that is what Gen. Sheridan sent and it sounds just like what he would send, it is no wonder that his dispatches were mutilated or suppressed. We make this statement on the authority of our informant, whose name is at the service of the officials if they want it. Let them now publish Gen. Sheridan's official dispatches.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: On the return of one of the delegates to the Clymer Johnson Soldiers Convention, last week held in Harrisburg, the following colloquy occurred between a well known gentleman and him:

"Well, Captain, how did your convention pass off? Had you any fighting down there?"

"No; everything passed off very orderly, and I would have you know that there were no *fighting* men there."

An explanation is unnecessary.

THE Knoxville *Whig* fires the following center shot:

WHAT IS DIGNITY?

The rebel newspapers of the country think that Governor Brownlow displayed a great want of *dignity* in sending a dispatch to Colonel Forney, giving his respects to the "dead dog at the White House."

It was *dignity* in the President to oppose the nomination and election of the Governor on the ground that he had always been a member of the Whig party. It was *dignity* in the President to seek by letterwriting, and by the use of patronage, to defeat the passage of the Constitutional Amendment and to break up the Legislature. It was *dignity* in the President, in a drunken harangue on the 22d of February, to denounce Senators and Representatives by name as traitors. It was *dignity* in the President to get *beastly drunk* in his inauguration, and boast of his greatness in the presence of Congressmen and Foreign Ministers. Is this man held up as an *example of dignity* by his new born dignity party? The Governor does not belong to that school of dignity.

Gen. L. H. Rosseau, it is said, will not return to Louisville. He is done for as a politician in Kentucky. He thought he was working with Andy Johnson, but the Kentucky Democracy will stoop to touch no man who fought in the Union army.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 23.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	19a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the digging out of a basin for a Reservoir to supply Bedford with water (to be 40 feet by 70, and as deep as is necessary,) to be completed, so it may be walled by the 1st of October next, will be received at my office up to the 31st of August inst. Contract to be let by the solid yard.

Also, proposals for quarrying, hauling the stone, and walling the same. The contract to be finished by the first of October next. Contract to be let by the perch. The lowest bidder to have the contract. The specifications for the letting of the above contracts can be examined at my office previous to the 31st of August inst.

By order of the Town Council.
aug24 J. PALMER, Clerk.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. aul7:tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.
The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.
Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear's Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S
TINWARE OF ALL KINDS, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
Aug. 17:3m

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered for sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1866, at one o'clock P. M.,

THE VALUABLE FARM

of James Allison, dec'd, three miles north of Schellsburg, in Napier tp., containing **168 acres** and the usual per cent. The improvements are a DOUBLE LOG HOUSE, with 10 rooms, Double Log Barn, shedded all round, with Wagon Shed and other buildings. Two good Wells of never failing water in the yard. Ninety acres cleared, the balance of the land well covered with the very best of timber. A large variety of Choice Fruit. It is a most excellent stock farm Terms made known on day of sale. JOSEPH ALLISON.
Aug10:4t

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for Trial at September Term, 1866, (3d day.)
Catharine Tricker vs. George Tricker.
Thos B Keating vs. Collins, Dull & Co.
Isaac Wigfield vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield vs Isaac Wigfield
Same vs Same
John Winter vs Gideon Williams
Sam'l Strayer et al vs Chas Madan
Michael Thomas vs John Skelly et al
William Fahner vs Wm Overocker
George Snyder vs Adolphus Ake et al
F. D Beegle vs Daniel Wentz et al
White & Swope vs Patrick Drhew
Jas Getty vs Same
Bloody Run School Dis. vs. West Prov. School Dis
Jno. W. Beetler's adm'r. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
Thos. W. Blackburn's Ex'r vs. John Hull et al
Homer Neice vs William Way
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam W Miller
Mary Potts vs Anthony Smith et al
John Luman vs Jacob Wentz et al
Martin Cordel vs David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees vs B. W. Garretson
Robison Horton's use vs George W Figard
Ann Hinsling vs Israel Oppenheimer
John H Ellett vs. Wm H Aaron.
Certified August 6th, 1866.
aug10 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Leviari Facias to me directed there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all defendants interest in and to a certain tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Peter Keagey on the South, Dr. P. Shoenberger's heirs, John Smith and Hannah Sill on the West, G. R. Barndollar on the North, and land of Maria Zook's heirs on the east, containing 32 acres and 129 perches, neat measure, now in the occupancy of Sam'l J. and Mary A. Castner with the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, August 10, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the interest of the defendant, Wm. H. Irwin, of, in, to and out of the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broadtop tp., Bedford county, viz:
One tract of land containing 10 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining land of George Boarts on the east, and Benjamin Valentine on the south; situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Diehl. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, August 10, 1866. Sheriff.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of September (being the 3d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 10th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,
Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866:
David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Smouse, L. D Saupp, Absalem Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donahoe, Joseph McDaniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Donaker, Philip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H P Williams, Jonathan Brindle, William Fluck, Gabriel Ruth.
Drawn and certiged at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS
Drawn for same Term:
Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Wiestone, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Clayeomb, J. J. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W B Lambright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Fluck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Fluck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Helsinger, Daniel Berkhimer, D S K Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners.
au10:4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:
The account of William Cypher, administrator with the Will annexed of Daniel Cypher, late of Broadtop tp, Bedford county, dec'd.
The account of Joseph W Tomlinson, Executor of the last Will and Restament of Michael Fetter, of Bedford tp., dec'd.
The administration account of James O. Robinett, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Gephart, late of Napier tp., Bedford county, dec'd.
The administration account of James M. Smith, administrator of the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair tp., deceased.
The account of Dr. Samuel G. Statler, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Franklin B Statler, late of Napier tp., Bedford co. dec'd.
The administration account of Peter R Hillegas and Jacob B Hillegas, administrators of the estate of Anna Barbara Hillegass, late of Harrison tp., Bedford co. dec'd.
The account of Rebecca A Riley, acting Executrix of the estate of John Riley, late of West Providence tp. dec'd.
The administration account of Henry Whitaker, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of George C. Davis, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford co, dec'd.
The administration account of Reuben Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Geo. W Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp, Bedford co, dec'd.
The administration account of Jno S Schell and Wm P Schell, Esqs, Exrs of the last Will &c, of Hon Peter Schell, dec'd.
The account of William L Cashman, surviving Executor of John Cashman, late of Middle Woodberry, dec'd.
Account of simon Nycum, adm'r of the estate of John W Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd.
The first and partial account of Daniel Barley, Guardian of Malinda Barley, Jackson Barley, Elizabeth Barley, Margaret Barley, Nicholas Barley, Luther S Barley, Elias F Barley and Susan Barley, minor children of David Barley, late of South Woodberry tp, Bedford co, dec'd.
The account of Joseph W Tate, Guardian of Georgiana, Rachel, James, Edna and Mary E. Roby, minor heirs and brothers and sisters of R. M. Johnson Roby, deceased.
The account of John W. Darr, administrator of Abraham Darr, late of the United States army, dec'd.
The account of Michael Hillegass and Frederick Hillegass, administrators of the estate of Frederick Hillegass, late of Juniata tp, Bedford county, dec'd.
The administration account of Michael Hillegass and Jacob H Hillegass, administrators of the estate of Peter Hillegass, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.
The account of Benjamin Mellott, Esq., adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., Bedford co, dec'd.
The account of Samuel L Russell, Testamentary Guardian or Trustee under the will of Elizabeth Metz, dec'd, of Mary Ellen Franks, now Nrs. Mary Ellen Dunham, wife of Azariah Dunham.
The account of Nathan Robison, adm'r of the goods and chattels, &c. which were of John Robison, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.
The account of Samuel Smith, made in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, as Guardian of Hetty Miller, minor child of Samuel Miller, late of South Woodberry tp, dec'd.
Final account of John B. Fluck, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
The account of Philip and Wilson Clark, executors of the last will of Joel Clark, late of West Providence tp., Bedford co, dec'd.
The account of John S. & Israel Morris, adm'rs of the estate of Israel Morris, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq. adm'r of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Thomas Riffle, late of Juniata township, Bedford co, dec'd.
The account of Lerea Weimer, adm'r of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe tp, dec'd.
The account of Adolphus Ake, adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francis Corle, late of Union tp, deceased.
The account of George H. Sleek, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W Sleek, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.
Account of John Cessna, executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley tp, dec'd.
Final account of George W. Cessna, administrator of Peter M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.
The administration account of David Miller, Esq., administrator of the estate of Mrs Ann E. Nicodemus, dec'd.
The administration account of Thomas J. Croyle administrator of the estate of Michael Stuffi, late of Union tp, Bedford co, dec'd.
The account of John Alsip, Esq., administrator of the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
The account of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Admr of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
The second supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq. one of the executors of the last will &c. of Abraham Kerns, late of the borough of Bedford, d

Farm, Garden & Household.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

A farmer should not imperil his title to land he already possesses, by over anxiety to obtain an additional number of adjoining acres.

He should not attempt to cultivate more land than he can attend to in season, or keep more stock than the farm will supply nutriment for.

He should not put off till to-morrow what needs to be done to-day; should not wait till a farming implement is wanting before ascertaining whether he has it, or if so, whether it is in condition to be used.

He should not let his stock run down so in the winter, that half the summer be wasted in placing the animals where they should have been at the commencement of the spring.

He should not, when a field is planted, leave the straggling shoots to contend with weeds, until the latter become the prominent feature of the field.

He should not go to sleep overnight before first having determined what he and his help are to commence with in the morning, with means provided to make the labor effective.

He should not rely much on those he may employ; every household want a head, no matter how faithful its hired members may be. This position belongs to the owner of the firm, and he should occupy it. He may labor or not as suits his inclination and means, but the direction of the affairs should remain with him.

He should not seek to get extra work out of his laborers by turning day into twilight or night. Laborers regard this practice as an impetition, and will become morose and discontented at the exertion, Besides exhausted nature requires a suitable time to recruit its energies, and should have it.

He should not give way to passionate language because of mistakes made or errors committed by his help. These are annoying, certainly, but the use of vile language will not tend to repair the fault, nor lessen the chances of a repetition of it. Premedited wrong doing should involve dismissal from service.

He should not, if lured from his business during a passing season by some trival sport, be much surprised to find that his hired help has been enjoying a partial holiday during his absence.

He should not be indifferent to the physical comfort of these who serve him. None are exempt from sickness. Let him be kind and considerate to those who suffer. They will repay you by extra exertions when restored to health.

WINDGALL ON HORSES.

A lady writes to the *Observer*: "We have been watching the paper for a remedy for windgalls. We have a valuable horse made lame by them. If any one will give us any information with regard to the cause and their treatment, through your valuable paper, they will greatly oblige us."

We can assign a plausible and true cause of windgalls, yet the *remedy* is quite another consideration, while a *preventive* is still another thing.

Windgalls are the undue enlargements of small sacs on the limbs of horses, about the hocks and upper pastern joints. They are the natural and certain results of hard driving and straining the limbs by hauling, or carrying heavy loads. Those horses that have small and slender limbs, are far more liable to have windgalls than such as have large and strong legs. When young horses are put to heavy work, or are driven beyond their strength, or required to draw so heavy loads that they strain themselves, windgalls will soon appear on their legs. Horses that have not been over-worked nor strained before they are six years old, seldom have windgalls.

There are various ways of treating windgalls. Sometimes they are incurable; and the more they are tampered with, the worse it is for the animal. In some instances, the cautery is employed to remove windgalls. Yet no one but a skillful veterinarian of extensive experience should attempt to apply this remedy. The best and most efficacious remedy that we have ever met with, is to procure a quarter of a pound of arnica flowers, at the drug store, put it in a bottle, and fill the bottle with whiskey, and cork it tightly. After it has steeped about one day, let the windgalls be bathed thoroughly with this liquid. Bathe and rub the legs and windgalls well for five minutes with water, previous to applying the arnica and whiskey. If the horse is young, gentle driving and a thorough application of this remedy, will almost effect a cure after a few months. Windgalls on the legs of old horses will sometimes yield to the remedy. Yet in many instances the old horse will need to be rejuvenated before his windgalls can be cured.—*New York Observer.*

POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.

The mere name (breed of a hog) is not always a criterion of its excellence. Early maturity and a tendency to take on flesh, will do more towards making a hog valuable, than any other virtue contained in the mere title of Berkshire, Suffolk, &c., for it may possess more of the valuable qualities of the breed.

In the true Berkshire, the result of a cross between the Chinese and the Neapolitan varieties, we find the nearest approach to a desired standard, the chief points of which are as follows: The breast and loins should be broad, the bones and joints small, and the legs just long enough to prevent the belly from touching the ground; the feet should be firm, even, upright and sound; the head should be broad and thick; the snout short, and ears light, thin and incline slightly forward.

Nor is color to be overlooked in determining the breed of the animal. A dark skin and thin hair shows Neapolitan blood; a white skin and medium size indicate the Chinese breed, while a light or reddish hue, with dark spots, denotes the Berkshire.—*Rural American.*

TALKING WHEN MILKING.

We have seen it noticed some where, that talking while milking is not good—that a cow will give less milk, &c. We think we can say we have had experience in this way. It comes under the head of quick milking. A fast milker is better than a slow. Talking is very apt to retard milking; not only that,—a skittish cow will be uneasy where too much ado is, where another person is present, especially a stranger. We think we have seen a decrease of milk where a talking person was present. We prefer milking alone, and as fast as possible. Quietude and contentment are great qualities in a cow. A wild cow is not generally a good one. If she is, she will be much better when tamed and domesticated.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

june 22.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108.

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

☞ 115m G. R. & W. OSTER.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,171,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65:1yr.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Summer street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets,
and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress
Goods, Poplins,
Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING

and

MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3:1y

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

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